



U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

V

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
425 Eye Street N.W.
ULLB, 3rd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20536

[REDACTED] **Public Copy**

File: LIN 98 203 53165 Office: Nebraska Service Center

Date: JAN 24 2000

IN RE: Petitioner: [REDACTED]
Beneficiary: [REDACTED]

Petition: Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker Pursuant to Section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b)

IN BEHALF OF PETITIONER: [REDACTED]

Identifying information is redacted to prevent clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy

INSTRUCTIONS:

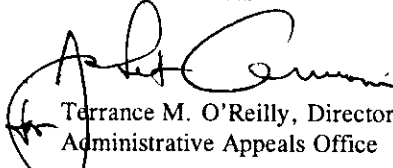
This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office which originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information which you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. Id.

Any motion must be filed with the office which originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,
EXAMINATIONS


Terrance M. O'Reilly, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The nonimmigrant visa petition was denied by the Director, Nebraska Service Center, and is now before the Associate Commissioner for Examinations on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner engages in the business of steel truss fabrication. It desires to employ the beneficiaries as laborers for a period of ten months. The Department of Labor determined that a temporary certification by the Secretary of Labor could not be made. The director determined a temporary need for the beneficiaries' services had not been established.

On appeal, counsel states that the petitioner did establish a need to supplement its permanent staff on a temporary basis due to a short term demand with temporary employees who will not become part of the regular operation.

Section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii), defines an H-2B temporary worker as:

an alien...having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning, who is coming temporarily to the United States to perform other temporary service or labor if unemployed persons capable of performing such service or labor cannot be found in this country, but this clause shall not apply to graduates of medical schools coming to the United States to perform services as members of the medical profession....

Matter of Artee Corp., 18 I&N Dec. 366 (Comm. 1982), as codified in current regulations at 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(6)(ii), specified that the test for determining whether an alien is coming "temporarily" to the United States to "perform temporary services or labor" is whether the need of the petitioner for the duties to be performed is temporary. It is the nature of the need, not the nature of the duties, that is controlling. See 55 Fed. Reg. 2616 (1990).

As a general rule, the period of the petitioner's need must be a year or less, although there may be extraordinary circumstances where the temporary services or labor might last longer than one year. The petitioner's need for the services or labor must be a one-time occurrence, a seasonal need, a peakload need, or an intermittent need. 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(6)(ii)(B).

Counsel indicates on appeal that the evidence clearly establishes a peak-load need. The regulation at 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(6)(ii)(B)(3) states that for the nature of the petitioner's need to be a peak-load need, the petitioner must establish that it regularly employs permanent workers to perform the services or labor at the place of

employment and that it needs to supplement its permanent staff at the place of employment on a temporary basis due to a seasonal or short-term demand and that the temporary additions to staff will not become a part of the petitioner's regular operation.

The Application for Alien Employment Certification (Form ETA 750) indicates that the beneficiaries will be employed full-time with seven hours over-time and paid a salary of \$19,219. The nontechnical description of the job in the newspaper and on Form ETA 750 reads "cut welding and assembling steel trusses."

The petitioner's stated need for laborers does not show that the petitioner supplements its permanent staff on a temporary basis due to a short-term demand. The petitioner's need for laborers ten months out of the year cannot be considered a short-term demand as there are only two months out of the year in which the petitioner operates with its permanent employees. Further, providing light gauge metal roof systems, which is the nature of the petitioner's business, will always exist as the petitioner's business continues. Consequently, the petitioner has not shown that the nature of its need for laborers is temporary in nature.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1361. Here, the petitioner has not met that burden.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.